

VOL. XVIII., NO. 5550

PORPSMOUTH, N. H. MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

SECOND HAND

PIANOS

AT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
67 Congress Street.

Call and Investigate.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC,

10 Sheets for 25 Cents.

17 Branch Stores GIVE AND TAKE!
in New England

WE GIVE you the best goods to be secured AND
TAKE only a small margin of profit.

WE GIVE you these prices and if you are wise you will
TAKE advantage of them

BEST VERMONT CREAMERY BUTTER, per pound.....	.29c	BEST SAGE CHEESE, full cream, per pound.....	17c
CALIFORNIA PEA BEANS, per quart.....	10c	RICH, OLD AND STRONG, per pound.....	17c
NEW YORK PEA BEANS, per quart.....	9c	MILD, full cream, per pound.....	17c
NORTH'S IVORY LEAF LARD, per pound.....	13c	BEST SALT PORK, per pound.....	12c
		PEARL SOAP, floats, (pure white).....	5c

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

SKATES, SLEDS &
SNOW SHOES.

A. P. Wendell & Co.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monumental work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality. We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

SNOW SHOVELS, SLEIGH BELLS

AXES

SKATES!

Try one of our new Safety Razors.

Rider & Cotton,

65 MARKET STREET.

LIFE-SAVING STATION.

One Seems To Be Needed At The Shoals.

I. P. Miller Reviews Wrecks That Have Happened There.

Cedar Island Would Probably Be The Best Location.

I. P. Miller of this city in his Sunday letter to the Boston Globe discusses the proposed establishment of a life saving station at the Isles of Shoals. Mr. Miller is strongly in favor of the new station and none in this vicinity is better acquainted with the needs of the islands than the veteran newspaper man who spent many years of lonely vigil in the little white painted cottage on the sea washed ledge known as White Island, one of the Shoals group.

Mr. Miller says:

While it is of course impossible that a life-saving station should be established at every point along the immense seacoast of this country where a shipwreck may possibly occur, the dangerous group of rocky islets and sunken ledges away out to sea off this harbor should certainly be thus guarded. Scattered along for five miles or more from east to west, under water or above it, the Isles of Shoals form about as dangerous a menace to the navigator as can be found along the New England coast, or any other.

That these islands are not more frequently brought to the public notice in connection with maritime tragedies is due to the fact that they lie well in shore off the route of most of the coastwise traffic between ports southward of Cape Ann and ports in Maine and the British provinces. Occasionally in heavy off-shore gales, the steamers plying between Boston and Portland or Boston and Bangor pass inside the islands, to take advantage of the comparatively smooth water under the lee of the land, but ordinarily all vessels passing north or south give them a wide berth. Vessels bound into or out of Portsmouth harbor cannot do this; they have to take their chances; but the dangerous character of the islands is so well understood by navigators that as few chances as possible are taken, and the victims of the island perils are not many.

The last shipping disasters of any account to take place at the islands were in the fall of 1899, when one schooner struck Duck Island on a Saturday and another went on a ledge off Appledore Island the following Monday.

The first was the schooner Bramhall, a lumber carrier, bound from Calais, Me., to New Bedford; she was pulled off by a tug and towed into this port, waterlogged. The other was a Gloucester fishing schooner, the Ellen Story, which had a fare of mackerel on board, and which came off the ledge after occupying it about three hours, with the loss of her shoo and some other slight damages. No lives were lost, or seriously impeded, by either of these accidents.

Previous to 1899 no wrecks had occurred at the islands for many years. In March, 1875, the British schooner Birkmyer, a new vessel hailing from Mirimichi, N. S., and bound from the West Indies to Boston with a cargo of logwood, struck on Shag reef, off

When in Exeter

TRY A

DIPPER

AT THE

SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR,

EXETER, N. H.

Duck Island, while running before a moderate gale in a thick snowstorm, beat over the reef, and brought up against the Mingo, a big rock standing well out of water between the reef and Duck Island. Five of the seven men on the vessel escaped to the rock, and were rescued the next morning by a fishing steamer; the captain and the owner were drowned. The vessel and cargo, valued at \$25,000, were a total loss.

In February of the following year the schooner Celia, engaged in winter fishing out of this port, mistook off Lindon—or "Lunging"—island, went on the rocks and sank. Her crew of nine men escaped in their dories. The Celia was built to carry passengers between this port and the island hotels during the summer season, before the employment of steamboats in that business, and was named in honor of Celia Thaxter; the vessel was valued at \$4000 when raised and repaired, and it cost about \$2000 to do the job.

But the worst disaster at the islands during the last century was in March, 1876, when the British brig A. Porter, of 177 tons British register, hailing from Annapolis, N. S., and bound from St. Thomas, West Indies, for Boston with a cargo of salt, struck on the southwest ledge of Seavey's Island, after passing over White Island ledge, and finally brought up on the rocky shoal on the southerly side of Lunging Island. Of her crew of nine men only one, William Johnson, the mate, escaped with his life, he being fortunate enough after reaching dry land to find the door of the only building on the island—a shack used by fishermen during the summer—unfastened, and plenty of dry firewood inside; also a stove, and a single dry match which he lifted out of a crack. The vessel was a total loss.

Should the petition for a life-saving station at the islands be granted, the location of the station would be a matter of earnest consideration by the officials charged with the selection of the best site. White Island, where the lighthouse is situated and which is owned by the government, and its half-tide annex, Seavey's Island—which is claimed by the government and may be owned by it, and which nobody else wants, anyway—would not answer, being at one extreme end of the group, and impossible to land on or get away from in heavy weather.

Duck Island, at the other end of the group, is said by the old "shoalers" and fishermen to possess the best boat harbor at the islands, there never being a time when a boat cannot make a safe landing there if she can once get into the harbor.

The principal objection to Duck Island as a location for a life-saving station would probably be the difficulty, and sometimes the impossibility, of reaching the other islands from there by boat. But this objection would apply to all the islands; there is no possible location which would enable a life-saving crew to act effectively at all the islands under the circumstances.

The most advantageous position for a station would seem to be on Smuttynose or Cedar Island. When the government breakwater between these two islands, for the repairing of which congress has appropriated money, but on which no work has yet been done, is made good, there will be no difficulty in putting a boat afloat from either island in any weather, and the transfer of the life-line apparatus to Star Island would not be difficult, and to Appledore Island probably not impossible, in case of need.

In any event, a station on Smuttynose or Cedar would fairly well safeguard the islands, Appledore, from its position in the group, being less likely to become the scene of a wreck than Star, Cedar or Smuttynose.

And should a wreck occur outside the immediate range of the life-savers' power to aid, the distressed vessel and crew would still have a better chance of being assisted from the island station than from Jaffrey's Point or Rye or Hampton beaches, seven miles or more away, and from which the islands in bad weather are often invisible for days at a time.

RECEPTION AT THE SOMERSET.

Mrs. Richard J. Hall of 31 Bay State road, Boston, gave a reception for Miss Elsie Richie Hall at the Somerset last Saturday afternoon from four until seven. Mrs. Hall and family pass their summers at their cottage at Little Harbor, next the Gov. Wentworth mansion.

NEW PHASE OF COLD SPELL.

How One Woman Used a Phonograph to Repress Her Husband's Hot-Air Remarks.

The phonograph as a moral agent is the latest arrival in town. During one of the cold days last year a respectable citizen whose temper is pretty closely attached to the temperature began drawing heavily on his stock of swear words when he turned out one morning and found his pipes frozen up. His wife wisely refrained from reprimands, but during the forenoon while he was profanely chasing around the house with hot towels and tea-kettles, she managed to get the family phonograph, aimed at him for some minutes at a time, and caught at least a portion of his emphatics. She gave the record a for future use.

Last week, in the worst of the cold this week, in the worst of the cold wave, she foresaw impending storms and oiled up the phonograph. When the expected happened and her husband was getting ready to attack frozen pipes once more, she called him into an upper room and started the machine, which, after a few preliminary screeches, began addressing the meeting in the following terms:

"—frozen up again by thunder! Well, if this house isn't the blank-blank-blank-blankest hoodoo I'm shooed for a hen! Blast the plumber, blank the builder, dash the owner and so forth, and so forth, and so forth, anyhow! This is our last winter of housekeeping, and don't you forget it! I'll board in a box stall before I'll—there goes that leak again! You can laugh if you want to, woman, but it's no joke to get up in the morning and find your kitchen a (long string of hot ones.) skatingrink!"

The citizen looked pained. "Why, the scoundrel," he said, "who could have used such language in his own house, I wonder!"

"That's you,—last year," replied Frohman himself came over from his wife with a vague smile. "Want New York to personally supervise

to hear it again for proof?"

The door slammed after him. She was a little frightened for a while, wondering if her lesson had been too strong at the start. But in the course of fifteen minutes he came back, a steaming towel in his hands and humidity in his eyes.

"Majolica," he said, "the laundry's frozen tighter than—well, it's all iced up, anyway. Won't you please bring the phonograph down stairs and keep it going while I get things thawed out?"

It is better to swear off than to swear on.

HIS HEALTH IS RESTORED.

Sheafe Rose, who went to Denver a few years ago on account of a weakness of the lungs, has quite recovered his health in the pure and bracing atmosphere of that city of high altitude, and has now returned to Boston, where he has resumed business on State street. Mr. Rose's mother was Miss Mary Israel, a native and former resident of this city.

PHI DELTA PHI MEN.

Phi Delta Phi, the leading Greek letter society of the Boston University Law school, which held its annual election of officers and initiation of candidates last Friday afternoon, chose Ralph W. Hawkes, 1902, of York Harbor, Me., as censor; and Cadwallader C. Washburn, 1905, of this city was among those who were initiated.

IT HAS NOVELTY.

Charles Frohman selected for his annual Boston production this season, Clyde Fitch's latest play, The Bird in the Cage, which was recently presented at the Boston Museum with scenic and cast details that were both elaborate and complete. Mr. Frohman himself came over from New York to personally supervise

and this year BETTER THAN EVER.

SUCH IS OUR STOCK ALL READY FOR YOU

DOLLS

Of every kind and cost, DRESSED, JOINTED, CHINA, RUBBER, SLEEPING, WALKING. Dolls that talk and smile at you, one cent each, or that cost quite a lot of dollars

JEWELRY

For young and old, with many offerings of STERLING SILVER MOUNTS, TOILET ARTICLES, and ROGERS BROS. 1847 TABLEWARE. Our stock shows you a completeness at low prices.

GAMES

All of the old standard kinds and lots of new things of interest. BOOKS by the thousand, CALENDARS, CHRISTMAS CARDS and STATIONERY. All of attractive kind and quality.

SMOKERS' SETS, JEWEL SETS, MANICURE SETS.

Albums

In great assortment, varied in styles of binding and very acceptable for the HOLIDAY COMPLIMENTS.

Tea Sets

For the little ones of china or pewter. These are slight of cost, TOY HOUSES, BANKS, PHOTOS and FRAMES.

These are always an article of interest. The children gather about these and for little cost find complete fun and entertainment.

LAMPS, VASES, JARDINIERES, BRIC-A-BRAC, FANCY CHINA, CUT GLASS.

BRING THE CHILDREN IN AND SEE PORTSMOUTH'S BEST SHOW. NOTHING IS LEFT OUT. OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

A CHILD'S CARPET SWEEPER GIVEN AWAY

To all customers purchasing one dollar's worth or over.

The only Complete Line of

FANCY WORK BASKETS

In Portsmouth.

LARGEST LINE OF

PICTURES NEWEST DESIGNS

FANCY CHAIRS!

LADIES' DESKS!

LAMPS, CLOCKS, &c.

Graham Furniture Co.

STATE STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

MRS. GRANT DEAD

The Great Soldier's Widow Passes Away.

Dread Summons Comes Late On Sunday Night.

Mearness Of The End Not Indicated By Earlier Despatches.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, the widow of former President Grant, died at her residence in this city at seventeen minutes past eleven tonight. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, Mrs. Grant's age preventing her from rallying from the attack.

Her daughter, Nellie Grant Satoris, was the only one of her children who was with her at the time of her death.

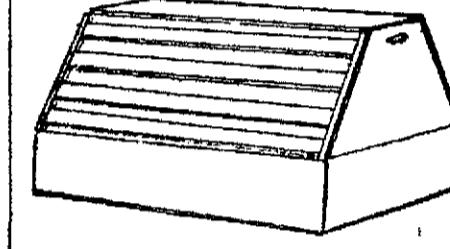
The despatches sent out earlier in the evening did not indicate that the end was so near and the physicians hardly expected that death would come so soon.

The Earlier Despatch.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant at three o'clock this afternoon was still in a critical condition, although slightly better than she was last night. Hope of her recovery from her present illness has been abandoned.

TWO FIRES IN HAVERHILL.

One Of Them Is Quite A Serious One And Entails Considerable Loss.



A GOOD ONE.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 14.—There was a fire today in the shoemaking district followed by another in a different section of the city and the firemen had a rather hard experience.

The more important fire was in the Nichol's building in Phoenix row, which contained five stores, and the other was in a two story tenement block on Water street. The Nichol's building fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in a leather shop.

The fire apparatus had a great struggle in getting to the scene of the first fire, there being a foot and a half of snow in the streets which impeded the progress of the engines and hose carriages. Before much progress had been made in subduing this blaze, the alarm for the Water street fire was rung in and the apparatus made a dash to the spot but arrived too late to save the tenement.

FIRE AND WATER.

They Cause A Loss Of A Quarter Of A Million In Boston.

Boston, Dec. 14.—Through streets deep in snow, the apparatus of all sections of the city responded to a four alarm fire in the Hathaway building, 208 to 218 Summer street, tonight, which caused a damage of at least \$250,000.

The building was seven stories in height, six and seventh stories being occupied by Fleming and company, Macdavid and sons, bookbinders, the third by George C. Scott and sons, electrotypers, the second by Nicholson and Stevenson, machinists, the first by Avery L. Rand, printer, and the basement by the Puritan Press.

The fire started in the lower floor back and spread quickly to the roof. The occupants of the upper floors suffered heavy fire losses, while the lower floors were deluged with immense quantities of water. The individual losses cannot be known to-night.

The building was owned by Dana Estes.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25¢.

BELOW LAKE ERIE.

Death Comes To Men In Cleveland Water Works Tunnel.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 14.—Two men were instantly killed, two others partially burned and a number less seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the water works tunnel.

net, 100 feet below the bottom of Lake Erie today.

DECEMBER SMILES.

A Bright Sun Gives Portsmouth A Taste Of Winter's Pleasures.

Sunday was an ideal winter day. The sun was bright and although its rays were tempered somewhat by the light wind, there were few who felt the need of upturned overcoat collars. The air was crisp and bracing and contained a tonic which was most exhilarating.

The sleighing was excellent and many rides were taken into the country. All those who owned teams had them out and the livery stables did a rushing business. The merry tinkling of the bells was heard all the afternoon and far into the evening and their music was a reminder that winter has pleasures peculiar to itself.

It was a day for nature lovers, for the snow of the day before had covered the fields with spotless ermine and beneath the brilliant sun the world assumed the appearance of fairy land. A ride through the open country was a source of delight to people with an artistic sense.

A SHIPPING COOP.

One You Can Build Yourself With Very Little Trouble.

Here is a very neat and attractive coop and about the best coop for shipping to nearby customers and the showroom. When you ship your birds to the poultry show, line the inside of the coop with unbleached muslin to prevent your birds from soiling their feathers. Whenever you use the coop to ship birds to a customer, request him to return the coop, and it will last for several shipments. In building the coop use good, sound and light material. For the ends and partition use three-quarter inch dressed pine, and for bot-

tom, sides, slats and top use half inch pine. Put the slats on with screws, and then it does not make any difference which side is taken off to remove the birds. For single birds build the coop from 12 to 14 inches wide and 20 inches long, 20 to 24 inches high; for a pair, 16 inches wide, 20 inches long; trios, 20 by 20. Double coops with partitions should have two separate doors to remove so that the birds can be taken out of the coop without any trouble.

Mr. Hillis says that organized labor is so dangerous that last year it got "thirty bills passed at Albany giving union men special privileges over non-union men, all of which will probably be declared unconstitutional."

Mr. Henry Sterling, chairman of the joint committee for securing direct legislation in Massachusetts, says, "Last winter (1900-01) the Massachusetts legislature rejected, almost without discussion, over thirty labor bills, but passed, almost without opposition, over sixty laws granting new special privileges to different corporations." The report of the trades union joint committee of 1901-02 says:

For three successive years the unions in Massachusetts have urged the legislature to submit to the people a constitutional amendment embodying the initiative, thus giving the voters an opportunity to say whether or not they desired to take direct part in making the laws. The specific measure asked for was known to the legislature of 1900 as senate 19. It provided that if 50,000 citizens should petition for particular amendment to the constitution such amendment should be submitted to the voters of the state at two consecutive elections, and if it received majority vote at each election it should become a part of the constitution.

This measure was simple and conservative, but effective. It would enable the people to clearly express their will on matters of public concern, something which is now impossible. It would destroy the monopoly the legislators hold of the business of making laws, which is the source from which all other power comes. It would make the voice of the people rather than the claims of special privilege the strongest force in governmental affairs.

Now, the mention of the referendum and initiative, democracy, even republicanism, and all such words really scares Herbert Spencer, as he is an old man and very hypochondriac. He never recovered from seeing the English appropriate a few pounds sterling, which quickly grew to £10,000,000, for public education. He found that it violated his "day of equal freedom" and embodied his "The Coming Slavery."

The Skiltons also and many of the ladies of the historic church do not and cannot know the difference between the referendum and initiative and the French guillotine, and they would feel nervous if their pastor mentioned such words in church or in their presence. He ought not to do it.

But Dr. Hillis once said for publication, "I will gladly do all I can for the initiative and referendum." (See "By the People," published by the Direct Legislation Record, Newark, N. J.) Spreading of nobly doing any sort of dirty work for its own sake and the glory of the Baers, here's some good, clean work which yields no wages and needs long hours for its accomplishment and is for the glory of all humanity and which Dr. Hillis once promised to do all he could of. Why isn't he doing it? ELLA ORMSBY.

New Salem, Mass.

Theor: Versus Fact.

The union man of today can see no farther than the length of his arm. So long as he can keep his hand in the pocket of his employer he is happy. Having no conception as to the end of enhanced prices of which most of production has had no fear of killing the goose which laid the golden eggs, of ruining the industry by which he obtains his living. And who can doubt that ruin or at least disaster must follow if unintelligent, inexperienced "labor" shall be permitted to assume the functions of that "capital" which has built up and successfully conducted the great enterprises that afford employment and the means of subsistence to thousands?—Dry Goods Economist.

Passing over the first two sentences of the above as unworthy of comment, how does the disparagement of labor's ability to conduct industries agree with the oft repeated assertion that nine-tenths of the capitals of industry have come up from the ranks? The actual management of a vast majority of the industries in this country is in the hands of men who have acquired their skill and efficiency as workers. "Capital" goes to Europe or Newport to have a good time, having its agents behind to collect and forward the dividends that labor creates with its brains as well as its muscles.

Misrepresentations of Solicitors.

It has become a practice among solicitors for various advertising schemes to represent themselves as working in the interest of organized labor and in many cases of using the name of a union to help them. The practice has become so common in Lancaster, Pa., that the Central Labor Union has adopted these resolutions and brought them to the attention of the business men of that city:

Resolved, That the merchants of Lancaster city and vicinity be hereby notified that this Central Labor Union is not responsible for advertising solicitors asking for advertising for the benefit of said Central Labor Union.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union forbid the use of the names of its officers on any advertising matter unless given permission by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor Union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.

Mansfield As Brutus

The Great Actor's Conception of "the Noblest Roman of Them All" a Disappointment: "The Altar of Friendship."

Shakespeare is with us again in the hands of that master producer, Richard Mansfield. It is a privilege to witness a play produced, managed and enacted in its principal role by this wonderful man. Mansfield has too many admirers to need a word as to his general ability as an actor. All with which I have to do now is to write of his latest effort, "Julius Caesar."

Of course Mr. Mansfield plays Brutus in Shakespeare's great tragedy. Equally, of course, no detail is omitted to bring reality right before the audience. Such a scene as that shown at rise of the curtain on the senate chamber is the capitol at the time of Caesar's



RICHARD MANSFIELD.

death will not soon be forgotten by those who saw it. Also a recent picture were the Farnum and the plains around Philadelphia. Richard Mansfield knows how to stage a play, and with the designs of Sir Alma-Tadema he has produced some impressions which will not soon be effaced. Few plays have so many strong roles as "Julius Caesar." There are Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Mark Antony and numerous less marked, but requiring skill to play. Mansfield has a strong company, and the whole is well done. Well, I am a star-and-man—I should be tempted to play Cassius in preference, but Brutus, being more difficult, is usually the star part.

Richard Mansfield's Brutus is not exactly the Brutus of popular conception. It is rather a sad, melancholy, thinking Brutus and as such, even in the hands of Mansfield, loses some of its powerful effect. In few scenes this artist was great, but in others he was to me metallic. There was nothing convincing in his love for Caesar, nor did there appear enough reason in his changed attitude and willingness to kill his friend. I have seen Mansfield in several Shakespearean roles, and in but one did I like him. His Shylock was powerful, artistic, very convincing. In "Henry V." he gave a good performance; but as it is not a good acting play, the actor was not so attractive.

This third great role, Brutus, is rather a disappointment. The oration, before Mark Antony speaks over the body of Caesar, afforded almost the first real glimpse of Mansfield's worth. Then in the tent scene, first with Cassius and afterward with the ghost, we saw the great artist. He was truly Richard Mansfield. That tells enough. His dignity, martial bearing and honest indignation with Cassius whom he loved, followed by his telling of the death of his wife, Portia, were magnificent.

The older lovers of Shakespeare who have seen all his best plays presented by Forrest, McCullough and the immortal Edwin Booth will resent the loss of the ghost in Mansfield's version of "Julius Caesar." There is and there is not, because he does not show a personal ghost. But the shadow, the green light and the actual voice are there, and I think this might be called hedging. If there are no such things as ghosts and they are merely the creation of a diseased mind, the shade should not speak. But when Mansfield depicts the terror of Brutus the ghost is not seen by the audience. Now, if this is all correct, why show the moving shadow and let us hear the voice? These must also only exist in Brutus' excited brain. These little bits are "Mansfieldisms," and as such we must accept them.

I also did not like the death of Brutus at Philadelphia. He takes his own life just before the arrival of Antony's army, but the absolutely unmoved figure sitting without even loss of balance after stabbing himself looks unnatural, even though it be physically possible. It seems mechanical and an almost absurd straining for effect.

The cast of "Julius Caesar" is very strong. Cassius is magnificently played by Joseph Haworth. He is powerful and most true in the role throughout. His long speech to Brutus in the first act, where he is trying to convince him of the equality of all men with Caesar, I followed fascinated. The elocution, enunciation and facial accompaniments were merged into a superb whole. It was the first opportunity for Cassius but from that moment Haworth held the reins and, while powerful, never relaxed. This is the temptation in the

role of Cassius, which is, if properly done, the most effective character in the play, while more easily grasped than the Brutus.

Arthur Forrest played Mark Antony delightfully. This is the picturesque role of the play and the one which gets the applause, and none was lacking when Forrest was on the stage. His oration over the body of Caesar was superb. A stranger in New York, Arthur Greenaway, enacted Caesar and was pleasing. Casca, played by W. H. Denby, and Lucius, by Mona Hartigan, were well sustained. The women, Portia and Calpurnia, were in the hands of Dorothy Hammond and Maude Hoffman. I liked Portia, but was not so well pleased with Calpurnia. There is much food for study in "Julius Caesar," and, for myself, I hope a Shakespearean time will come again in my day. There is mental food in every work of the great bard, and while some are not good "acting" plays they could be omitted.

When beauty and art combine to produce effect, there is sure to be pleasing results. Beauty in Maxine Elliott and Art, with a great big capital A. In Nat Goodwin are allied in the production of "The Altar of Friendship" at the Knickerbocker theater. The play is by Madeleine Lucette Ryley and is mild and harmless, but pretty and entertaining. With lesser lights in the principal roles I fear it would sputter and die. With Nat Goodwin and Max Elliott it will win. Mrs. Ryley must thank the fates that these artists have her play in hand. "The Altar of Friendship" was last year the vehicle selected for the starring tour of John Mason, which came to an untimely end. Such a play requires a Nat Goodwin. He gets more laughs and more sympathy from nothing than any actor I ever saw. He is real, he is natural, he is funny; therefore he is successful.

And, by the way, the best piece of work ever done by this gentleman was when he married Miss Elliott. Beautiful almost beyond compare she has shown that she possesses the ability to carry her through the plays in which her husband shines, and while she is a good actress she also supplies food for the eyes while we observe his fine art. As Sally Sartoris Maxine Elliott is charming. She is a very tall woman, and though heavier than formerly she is well proportioned.

Sally Sartoris is a wealthy American girl who each year takes a trip abroad with her husband hunting. Her father insists

if this trip does not land some fish he will cut her off with \$40,000 and retire somewhere where she will not worry him any more.

"That amount will not buy my hats," she dolefully explains to Richard Arbutnott. Then she tells him her father has arrived in London and she has fibbed to the extent of saying she is engaged. She has fortunately given no name, and Dick undertakes to help her by finding, inside of her mouth, a husband who will fill her requirements.

The sudden entrance of Colonel Sartoris compels Dick to pose as the future husband, and before they realize it they are "engaged." The old man is happy and the young folks are amused, though rather in a fix. Dick is a sort of all round good fellow and is always helping others. Arnold Winnifield, a rather contemptible rake in disguise of a gentleman, is to marry Florence Arbutnott, Dick's sister, next day, and it develops that he is entangled in a bad affair with Dick's typewriter. This girl, loving him well, agrees not to tell who is the guilty man, and the matter is unsuspected by any one, least of all Dick.

The indignant father, who has long been a beneficiary of Dick, but does not know him, comes to return a check left with a typewritten letter for Mary, his child, whose sad story he has just learned. Mistaking the men, whom he finds together, he accuses Dick, as his girl will not give names and he thinks not of any other man. The real culprit has just been married to Florence, and Dick, for his sister's sake, shoulders the blame, the old father declaring if he will not marry Mary no other woman shall ever be

A VIEW OF PEGLI.

houses, with walls sometimes a yard thick, more or less, these gleaming out dazzling in the sunshine from among beautiful green trees and shrubbery. All these Italian cities have palaces containing rare and admirable works of art—oh, yes, splendid works of art—but alas and alack, no steam heat, not even an old fashioned hot air furnace. The Italians and the English, who till recently have been the leading winter tourists here, do not know what real warmth and comfort in winter are. Worse still, they are not aware of their misery.

A furnished flat, or "apartment," as I suppose one ought to say, can be hired here for from \$30 to \$60 a month if one does not wish to live in a hotel. Finally, Pegli is one of the few resorts left in this world where there are not mosquitoes. It is as pleasant in summer as in winter, and you can sit outdoors any time of the day or night without being forced to dance about because of these poisonous pests. For that reason it is well worth visiting by Americans in the summer time.

A UNIQUE DWELLING.

Model Eight Room House For a Narrow Lot—Cost \$2,200.

[Copyright, 1902, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, Architects, 280 Broadway, New York.]

The accompanying front view, with the floor plans, was designed especially for us to represent a model eight room house at a low cost for a twenty-five foot lot. This house is well and conveniently arranged in every detail and has good, comfortably sized rooms.

There is a cellar under the entire house, and the walls are of local stones



FRONT ELEVATION.

laid in cement mortar at random and pointed in red mortar above grade lines where exposed to view. The cellar also contains coal bins, storeroom and hot air furnace, which heats the entire house.

The frame is built of spruce and hemlock, with a mortise and tenon frame. The exterior walls are sheathed, papered, sided and shingled, as shown in the front view. The main roof is covered with heavy random width cedar shingles. All the windows except in

the illustration there are a collar, cuffs and a muff of grebe, which has not been seen much until now for several years, but it is very refined and durable, which chinchilla is not. Squirrel at first appeared to be in high favor, but the horse show, which stamps anything right or wrong, has put a very solid foot down on this fur for anything except automobile coats, so I do not know what those women who bought squirrel garments will do unless they turn them inside out and

up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at

*6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at *10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.

**Omitted holidays.

||Saturdays only.

Trains Leave Portsmouth.

Leave Boston—7:30, 8:00, 10:10 a. m.

12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30

7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00, a. m., 12:45

6:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45,

5:00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15

p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50

6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00

a. m., 4:05, 6:30 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40,

4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30

a. m., 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13

4:58, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06

a. m., 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a.

m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday

6:30, 10:12 a. m., 8:08 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35 a. m., 12:01,

2:24, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:36

10:18 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 8:00, 10:10 a. m.

12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30

7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00, a. m., 12:45

6:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45,

5:00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15

p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50

6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00

a. m., 4:05, 6:30 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40,

4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30

a. m., 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13

4:58, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06

a. m., 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a.

m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday

6:30, 10:12 a. m., 8:08 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35 a. m., 12:01,

2:24, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:36

10:18 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

Trains Leave Portsmouth.

For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a.

m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday,

3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45,

5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday,

10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45

p. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55

a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30

a. m.

For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45

p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a.

m., 2:40, 5:25, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40

5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40

5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—

7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m

THE HERALD.

Formerly The Evening Post
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1834.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$10.00 a year, when paid in advance,
5 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered at
any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known
upon application.

Communications should be addressed
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Telephone 37-2

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office
second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1902.

A week or two ago the New York yellow newspapers published harrowing accounts of the condition of the American seamen engaged in digging a canal at Culebra Island to let a current of sea water into and out of a stagnant lagoon, and the great amount of suffering and sickness among them. In consequence of these reports the secretary of the navy telegraphed orders to employ native labor on the canal if the case was as stated, and last week received from Admiral Dewey a telegram as follows: "Conditions connected with the Culebra canal absolutely sanitary. No sickness whatever among men so employed." The unsanitary conditions and the sickness were invented in the back rooms of the yellow journals.

That both England and Germany had substantial causes of complaint against Venezuela, in wrongs and outrages committed on their subjects and in the contemptuous ignoring of their diplomatic remonstrances by Castro's government, there is no doubt; but the destroying of the captured Venezuelan gunboats—if they have been destroyed, as reported—was a needless act, seems to have been an unjustifiable one, and may prove to have been a foolish one. So far as the German-British demonstration against a bumptious South American republic is concerned, this country set an example in that line many years ago. It was in 1858 that President Buchanan, by authority of congress, ordered a naval demonstration against Paraguay, where by orders of President Francia American citizens had been despoiled of their property and imprisoned, and the American minister insulted. It was a good deal of a demonstration, too, for it consisted of about twenty ships, carrying over two hundred guns and some twenty-five hundred seamen and marines, under the gallant Commodore Shubrick. The Paraguayan had presumed on the distance of their country from the seacoast for immunity, but Shubrick sailed his ships a thousand miles up the river Plate, anchoring only a few miles below Rosario, the Paraguayan capital, and sailing a couple of light craft right up to the city with the American minister. This brought Francia and his supporters to their senses, the American minister was listened to with profound respect, the American demands were promptly acceded to, and thus country has never had any trouble with Paraguay since that time. More recently, and not many years ago, this country made a naval demonstration against Chile, on account of an unprovoked attack by a Valparaiso mob on seamen belonging to the United States cruiser Baltimore, and the insolent refusal of the Chilean government to make reparation or apology. A strong fleet of American war ships rendezvoused at Montevideo, but was not obliged to go farther. Chile apologized, and agreed to pay the indemnity demanded. These proceedings could be advanced by England and Germany, if they chose to do them, in justification for their proceeding against Venezuela. This

country has no reason to remonstrate or object so long as neither of them attempts to gobble any of Venezuela's territory. But the situation is not without grave aspects, nevertheless.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Everybody's.

The following contributions to the December number of this magazine are worthy of note: Cover designed by G. Allen Person; "Gaucho Rough, Rider Tamang, a Reservoir," "Journeys End, Chapters IV-VII," Justice Miles Fozman; "Type of American Woman," verses, Carolyn Wells; "The Story of Vashti," George M. Baxter; "El Servicio," a story of Gaucho horseanship, William Buffa, "Che Buono"; "The Woman That Tolls," VI. The Southern Cotton Mills, Marie Van Vorst; "Luella Miller," a new England ghost story, Mary E. Wilson; "McDonald's Great Day," a pregnant scene from the drama of American independence, Alfred Henry Lewis; "Reconstruction by Physical Culture," the making over of Miss Marion Whitecomb, Anne O'Hagan; "Life's Perfection," poem, Albert W. Bartlett; "A Christmas of Good Deeds," Short stories by Holman F. Day, Will Payne, Frederick Trevor Hill, Sydney Porter, George Wharton Edwards and William Stearns Davis; "Work with the Hands," Booker T. Washington; "How to Make Money," Katherine Newbold Birdsell.

New York: John Wanamaker, 88 East Ninth street.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all Diseases or Inflammations of the Eye. \$2.

Outlook's Book Number.

Most prominent and perhaps most interesting among the many special features of The Outlook's Annual Book Number is a discussion called, "The Most American Books," in which ten authors contribute their views in reply to the question: What the books most characteristic of American genius and life—literature which could not have been written on any but American soil? Among the writers are Colonel T. W. Higginson, Brander Matthews, Owen Wister, Hamlin Garland and Dr. Edward Everett Hale. This number also contains portraits and sketches of Miss Hegan, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, whose "The Leaven in a Great City" is attracting much attention; H. H. Furness, the great Shakespearean; Booth Tarkington, and Helen Keller—the last a sketch by Edward Everett Hale. A beautifully illustrated article on the "Washington Irving County" by Hamilton W. Mabie; a careful survey of "Novels of a Season," with portraits of authors; a talk about "Children's Book Plates," by Zella A. Dixson, with charming and amusing examples; and group reviews of important recent books are among the features having special reference to books and authors. Ex-Secretary John D. Long, in the title "Building the New Navy," contributes the second of the important and authoritative series of twelve papers he is publishing in The Outlook on the general subject "The New American Navy." Mr. Reuterdael, the best of our marine artists, is furnishing original pictures for this series, which are also otherwise illustrated fully. A five-page poem by Miss Carman, "Father Hudson," his strong dramatic and poetic quality.

The World's Work.

The two most striking articles of the well-varied contents of The World's Work for December are President Eliot's of Harvard—articles

THE ODD PENNIES.

For the sake of saving odd pennies do not buy an inferior emulsion of cod-liver oil when you really need Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion costs more to buy because it costs more to make.

The difference in price is pennies. The difference in results is pounds—pounds of flesh and days of new strength and comfort.

The consumptive and others who have lost flesh get more cod-liver oil into their systems by means of Scott's Emulsion than in any other way.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N.Y.

TRY THIS TEST.

And see if your Kidneys are diseased.

A very simple way to determine whether your kidneys or bladder are diseased is to put one of your urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment or a cloudy,ropy or stringy appearance, if it is pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that you are in a dangerous condition. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy speedily cures such serious symptoms as pain in back, inability to hold urine, a burning scalding pain in passing it, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, and the staining of linen by your urine.

The Rev. Aaron Coons, D.D., pastor of the M.E. Church of Rhinecliff, N.Y., says:

"I most sincerely believe that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best kidney, liver and blood medicine made, and urgently recommend it for I know by experience it will do all that is claimed for it."

"Favorite Remedy" is a vegetable help to the stomach and bowels in performing their duties properly. It overcomes and permanently cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and rheumatism. It is absolutely harmless and purely vegetable. It contains no narcotics or minerals in any form, no dangerous stimulants, no mercury or poisons, and is the only kidney medicine that does not constipate.

It is for sale by all druggists in the **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. *Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.* Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all Diseases or Inflammations of the Eye. \$2.

PORTSMOUTH LADIES ROBBED.

Two Portsmouth ladies met with misfortune in Boston on Saturday, both being relieved of their pocketbooks on Washington street by professional snatchers. One of the purses contained \$25.00 and the other \$15.00.

THE NONUNION MAN.

It Is Small Wonder That He Is Loved by His Master.

Stephen Bell, writing to the New York Times, says:

I read in your editorial on "The Demand of the Nonunion Mine Workers" today the following:

In the assertion of their right to live and to work the nonunion miners sound a note which should find an echo in every American bosom:

We believe it to be an inalienable and undoubted right to work when we can obtain it and to receive as compensation for it the best price we can obtain."

Why do these much vaunted nonunion miners thus qualify their right to work? In plain English their assertion of the right to work "when we can obtain it" means that they have the right to work when they have found a master to hire them, and at no other time. They are simply asserting their permission to work by the grace of the Divine Right Baer and his associates. Of the right to work without the permission of some master they seem to have no conception; with them the right to work passes into abeyance when the master says so. It is small wonder that the masters love them.

I have for years criticized the unions for their temerity in standing for and asserting anything short of the full rights of man, but despite their timidity and ultra conservatism in this respect they are still miles ahead of men who can see no rights beyond what a master graciously concedes them as a privilege. For these I can find no parallel except in the case of the "good niggers" who always took sides with their masters and frowned down all attempts at their own liberation and in the "loyal subjects" of the king who did what lay in their power to defeat the American patriots in the war of independence.

Time seems most untimely when he brings a woman to the turn of life. Life or should be at its ripest and best for her, and she approaches this change with a dread of its effect born of her knowledge of the sufferings of other women at this season.

There is not the slightest cause for fear or anxiety at this juncture if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is used.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Prices... \$35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

* Sale of Seats begins at Music Hall Box Office, Wednesdays morning, Dec. 17th.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

Presented with the Complete Boston Museum Cast and Scenery. Principal characters by Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Charles Mackay and others.

FUSH ORDERS ISSUED.

The Maine Must Be Ready For Sea at the Earliest Possible Date.

An order to rush the battleship Maine to completion has been received at the Cramp's shipyards in Philadelphia from Washington, and an extra force has been put at work on the new warship to hurry the finishing touches, in order to have her ready at the earliest possible date for delivery to the navy department.

Ordinarily the Maine would have been ready for delivery on Dec. 23, but events of the past few days in the South Atlantic have led to the issuance of the rush order.

It is stated at the yards that the ship will be practically ready for sea next Thursday. The Cramps' contract was completed some time ago, and the work now being done is extra work, under the direction of the navy department. All the Maine's big guns are in position, and she is simply being "smoothed over."

The Maine will go to League Island on Dec. 19, and there be put into commission at once, with a crew of 100 or more.

PORTSMOUTH LADIES ROBBED.

Two Portsmouth ladies met with misfortune in Boston on Saturday, both being relieved of their pocketbooks on Washington street by professional snatchers. One of the purses contained \$25.00 and the other \$15.00.

THE NONUNION MAN.

It Is Small Wonder That He Is Loved by His Master.

Stephen Bell, writing to the New York Times, says:

I read in your editorial on "The Demand of the Nonunion Mine Workers" today the following:

In the assertion of their right to live and to work the nonunion miners sound a note which should find an echo in every American bosom:

We believe it to be an inalienable and undoubted right to work when we can obtain it and to receive as compensation for it the best price we can obtain."

Why do these much vaunted nonunion miners thus qualify their right to work? In plain English their assertion of the right to work "when we can obtain it" means that they have the right to work when they have found a master to hire them, and at no other time. They are simply asserting their permission to work by the grace of the Divine Right Baer and his associates. Of the right to work without the permission of some master they seem to have no conception; with them the right to work passes into abeyance when the master says so. It is small wonder that the masters love them.

I have for years criticized the unions for their temerity in standing for and asserting anything short of the full rights of man, but despite their timidity and ultra conservatism in this respect they are still miles ahead of men who can see no rights beyond what a master graciously concedes them as a privilege. For these I can find no parallel except in the case of the "good niggers" who always took sides with their masters and frowned down all attempts at their own liberation and in the "loyal subjects" of the king who did what lay in their power to defeat the American patriots in the war of independence.

There is not the slightest cause for fear or anxiety at this juncture if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is used.

It gives health of body and clearness of mind, and by its aid the poor and pangs of this critical period are prevented or cured.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is woman's medicine with a wonderful record of cures of womanly diseases. Diseases that all other medicines had failed to cure, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

If the earth does in truth belong to Divine Right Baer and his conditors, then of course the nonunion miners are entirely right in their policy. But you yourself have ridiculed and condemned his claim. Are you willing to concede that the rights of humanity in the earth are not extinct and that those who have been granted the privilege of owning the land have duties which they should perform—no less a duty than that of paying to their fellows the full value of the privilege through the single tax, by which method of collecting public revenue industry and commerce may be left absolutely free?

You condemn union men for preventing other men from working, but it is difficult to learn whether you are condemning the men or the deed. If the latter, then you should also condemn those who by closing down the mines have prevented anybody from working.

Nature, however, is a generous mother and gives to her children everywhere an opportunity to indulge their love of the beautiful. Even the city worker may know Nature if he will. He may not know her as those who do who either live in or frequently visit the country, but he may gain a knowledge that will be a source of great pleasure to him.

For instance, I have seldom seen a more beautiful picture than that which was presented to the gazer's view from the window of the Herold office Sunday night. The heavens above the roofs of the houses were a deep rich blue and not a cloud was visible from horizon to horizon. The stars glittered like diamonds in a turquoise setting. The moon sailed majestically through the clear expanse, flooding the world below with pale light. The snow-covered streets were empty except for an occasional belated wayfarer, and one might easily imagine one self alone in a deserted city. Even the trees with their naked branches had a beauty all their own, for the moon glorified everything which it touched with its light. It was a scene to give one a sense of the sublime and to make one forget for a moment the little trials of everyday life.

Eugene E. Schmitz, the labor mayor of San Francisco, who was in the city a few days ago, declared that the union men of Chicago could do as their brothers did in San Francisco and elect a man from their own ranks as mayor. His statement will be doubted probably by those who watched the result of the recent election. George J. Thompson, who was defeated for the senate by the narrow margin of thirty-three votes, doubts the strength of the labor vote and gives interesting figures to prove his contention. Thompson is well known among the unionists of the city and is probably as popular a man as could be selected. His honesty has never been questioned by any one who knows him. The district where he was a candidate includes the Lake Shore drive, the most aristocratic portion of the city. It includes a ward which is the home of the mechanic and a strong union district. The result of the election showed that Thompson carried the "silk stocking

SPEAK OUT.

The Searchlight of Publicity is Pleasing Portsmouth People.

Publicity is what the people want. Let the public speak on the subject.

There has been too much claim—too little proof.

There is only one kind of proof for a Portsmouth citizen:

The experience of people we know. When friends and neighbors endorse,

No question about such evidence.

This kind of proof backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is a case of it.

Mr. William R. Weston, of No. 1

Woodbury avenue, says:—"For a

year or more I had kidney trouble,

sometimes attacking me more severely

than others. In every instance I had more or less dizziness, backache, soreness over the kidneys,

pains shooting up between the shoulders or down the thigh and too frequent action of the kidney secretions. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and I got a box at Philbrick's

pharmacy in the Franklin block.

Well, they went right to the spot at once. I never got anything to approach them. I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

GREAT GUNS ROAR

The Allied Fleets Bombard Puerto Cabello.

British Legation At Caracas Opened Under American Flag.

Venezuelan Government Declines A German's Offer Of A Loan.

Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—The British cruiser Caribdis and the German cruiser Veneta bombarded the fortress here at five o'clock this afternoon and quickly silenced it.

After the firing had ceased, the Caribdis landed marines to occupy the castle.

The fortress was demolished; but probably only a few persons were injured.

Bowen Delivers It.

Caracas, Dec. 13.—The note from the commanders of the allied Anglo-German fleets, which the Venezuelan government refused to receive yesterday afternoon at La Guaira, was sent today to United States Minister Bowen at Caracas and forwarded by him to the proper government officials here.

The note is in the name of Great Britain and Germany. It requests all Venezuelan ships after the lapse of five days, to refrain from sailing from the port of La Guaira until the present difficulties are over.

American In Charge Of British Legation.

Caracas, Dec. 13.—The British legation here will be reopened tonight under the American flag, by W. W. Russell, secretary of the American legation.

The statement that Italy, through her legation here, had demanded payment of her claims against Venezuela, has been confirmed.

Washington Hears Little.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Aside from the despatches from Minister Bowen, there have been no important developments in the Venezuelan situation today, so far as the state department is concerned.

Venezuela Refuses.

London, Dec. 15.—In a despatch from Willemstad, Curacao, dated Dec. 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Anglo-German warships are bombarding La Guaira. The steamer Yucatan was warned by the British cruiser Indefatigable not to enter La Guaira and returned to Curacao.

"The Venezuelan government has declined the offer of a loan from a German banker in Caracas to settle the claims against it."

GALLINGER'S REPLY.

He Criticises Dr. Keene's Open Letter Very Sharply.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire has given out a letter in reply to the published letter of Dr. H. W. Keene of Philadelphia, sent him a week ago. Senator Gallinger says:

"In receiving your letter received Dec. 5, 1902 in reference to the case of Midshipman Aiken, I note four points. First, self advertising is forbidden by the ethics of your profession; second, misrepresentation is forbidden by the ethics of mankind; third, your argument turns entirely on the assumption, which cannot be maintained, that the localization of the functions of the human brain has been determined by experimentation on animals; fourth that to practice cruelty, even in the hope of helping a human being is not defensible, as in the end it must retard the advance of human civilization."

BOWDOINHAM'S GREAT FIRE.

Half The Business Section Off The Town In Ruins.

Bowdoinham, Me., Dec. 14.—Because of a conflagration, accompanied by a strong northeast gale, half of Bowdoinham's business section is in ruins and a number of dwellings are reduced to smoking heaps. Many people have been rendered homeless and have been forced to rely upon their more fortunate neighbors for shelter.

One hotel, eight dwellings and four

blocks have been destroyed. The offices of the selectmen, the quarters of the Masons, the Grand army, the Modern Woodmen, the Orange and the only drug store in town were in the burned blocks. The loss is \$29,000 with an insurance of \$8,000.

The town records were saved, but the village charter and records were destroyed.

Two women barely escaped from their burning houses in their night clothes and several people were frostbitten while wandering about in the snow.

MURDERER SURRENDERS.

He Was A Traveling Salesman For A Manchester Firm.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 14.—Arthur M. Bishop, a traveling salesman for the H. M. Hoyt Shoe company of Manchester, N. H., who shot and killed Thomas Wilson in this city, Dec. 9, surrendered at Petersburg, Va., today.

On the day of the murder, Wilson discovered Bishop in the parlor of his home with his daughter and another girl, drinking wine. He ordered Bishop to leave and upon the refusal of the latter to go, attempted to eject him. In the struggle which followed, Bishop drew a revolver and killed Wilson.

Gov. Aycock had offered a reward of \$100 for Bishop's capture.

COMING THIS WAY.

Another Big Storm Is Traveling Northeast From Texas.

Boston, Dec. 14.—The following storm bulletin was issued tonight at ten o'clock:

The northeast storm is central over Texas, traveling northeast. Indications are for increasing northeast winds, becoming high. Storm warnings are displayed from Jacksonville to Cape Cod.

RUSHING COAL TO MARKET.

Philadelphia And Reading Railroad Uses Fifty Locomotives.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 14.—The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company had over fifty locomotives in service transporting coal to market, yesterday and today. The company claims that over 75,000 tons of coal were transported. Most of it was for the large eastern cities.

CENTREVILLE SUFFERERS.

Business Portion Of The City Wiped Out By Fire.

Centreville, Md., Dec. 15.—The business portion of the city was burned early this morning, enacting a loss of \$150,000.

SUCCESSFULLY LANDED.

The Pacific Cable Brought Ashore At San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The Pacific cable was successfully landed this morning.

NEWINGTON.

Newington, Dec. 15.—The Reapers Circle met on Thursday evening with Mrs. J. M. Hoyt and passed a very busy and social afternoon. Don't forget the supper and sale to be given by the ladies in the town hall on Dec. 17.

Benjamin Boothbay left on Sunday for his home at Biddeford, Me., after passing the summer at the farm of James W. Coleman.

Miss Mattie Hoyt has returned from Dover Point, where she has been passing the past few weeks with Mrs. Oscar Pincham.

Rev. Alfred Gooding will preach in the Congregational church on Sunday afternoon.

Miss May Paul is still suffering quite a good deal from the effects of her recent accident.

On Thursday evening, D. Wesley Badger, who was elected representative at the last election, entertained nearly four hundred of his friends at the town hall. An excellent supper was served promptly at eight o'clock, after which a very fine program was rendered, the vocal solos by Mrs. C. A. Badger and Mr. O'Leary being particularly fine. Dancing was then in order until a very late hour, music being furnished by Miss Lucy Hoyt and Mr. Bilbrick, of Portsmouth. The hall was very prettily decorated, the stage trimmings being very nicely arranged. The work was done by our popular decorators, Moody and company.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mac. Watson's Rootin' Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

One hotel, eight dwellings and four

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

A Little Suggestion For The Various Charitable Societies.

Memorial Service Held In Honor Of Mrs. John J. Bell.

BUDGET OF OTHER TIMELY TOPICS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Exeter, Dec. 14.

Now that winter is really on and with the high price of fuel causing great suffering, many theories are advanced for the help of the poor and needy. A good suggestion given to a Chronicle representative this morning, and one that has probably been considered frequently and that really deserves a good deal of thought, especially from the members of the various relief societies in town, concerns tramps. Almost every night

there are a large number of tramps lodged at the police station. Now

the idea is once more brought forward that these "knights of the road" should be made to pay in some way for the lodgings that they receive. Many believe they could be obliged to cut wood for the town's poor. The managers of some of the relief societies could purchase large quantities of green and dry wood.

Under the town hall there is a spacious cellar where the wood could be easily and conveniently stored.

The town furnishes much wood to families where there are able bodied men. Of course here it can be delivered in cord wood lengths. There are, however, many families where

it is necessary to furnish the wood cut and split. Here is where the

tramps could be utilized. Any man with any principle whatever, would be only too glad to pay for his lodgings in that manner. For how much

more comfortable a good, warm,

steam-heated cell is than some barn

or box, with the thermometer below

zero.

But here is where the first snag is

met, for there are always many

claiming that work is being taken away

from the wo. th. bo. in fact this

would only be utilizing the labor

that is not already emp'c'd, which

might with justice be made a benefit to the community.

Then the people who have long

studied this situation say this would

not in any possible way interfere

with honest labor. It would in reality

be of great assistance to the

societies, for it would be for the

interest to do the greatest amount of

good for the least expense and the

greatest good to the greatest number

is one of the fundamental principles

of our form of government

With this arrangement, from a few

feet to a number of cords could be

fitted for stove wood in the cellar

of the town hall, which is contiguous

to the police headquarters and under

police surveillance every day. This

plan is respectfully submitted to the

consideration of the various relief

societies that have the welfare of

the poor at heart.

A memorial service to Mrs. John

J. Bell was held at the Phillips

church at two o'clock this afternoon.

There was a large number of people

present. The services were very im-

pressive. Remarks were made by

Rev. A. P. Bourne, a former pastor

at the Phillips church, Gen. William

P. Chadwick, a dear friend of Mrs.

Bell and Rev. C. L. Merriam of Pel-

ham. A letter was read from Rev.

George E. Street, pastor emeritus

of the Phillips church, who is at Hart-

ford, Conn. The church organist,

Miss Helen Folger of Boston, officiated

at the organ. The closing hymn

was sung by the choir, consisting of

Clarence M. Collins, Karl T. Brill,

Mrs. Adelaide E. Hutchins and Mrs.

Edward E. Nowell. It was composed

by Miss Mary Gordon and sung to

the tune "Cooley." It is as follows:

She walks no more these shadowed

ways,

Her feet with us have trod,

But in the spirit's mystic home,

She walks in light with God.

And in that loving Presence too,

Without their cares or tears,

Her dear ones come with joy to break

The silence of the years.

She now can see the rugged paths

Wound up to holy heights—

How earthly clouds melt swift

The Giving Of Christmas Presents

THIS library in the home of Mrs. Richly might easily be mistaken for a department store. It is nearly filled with all sorts of objects from a Louis XV. miniature costing a thousand dollars to a mechanical pony for little Tom Richly and half a dozen sprouts for the cook. In the midst of this confusion Mrs. Richly's secretary wanders, pencil and paper in hand, trying to bring order out of chaos. Mrs. Richly herself lounges in a chair and haphazardly surveys operations.

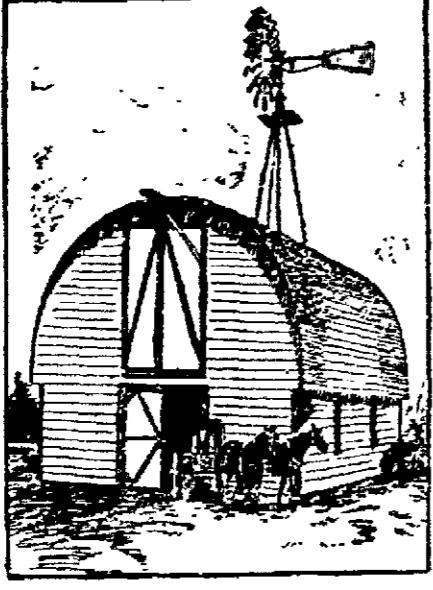
"There now," she remarks, "do you think you have them all straight? I really have a score of things to attend to and can't waste any more time over Christmas presents. What a bother Christmas is anyway! Now see that they are wrapped up nicely in that white paper and tied with pink baby ribbon. You'll find a ball of it in that piece of brown paper. And, above all, don't forget to erase the price marks and to inclose my cards."

So much for Christmas in the Richly house, a mere matter of driving around to a few shops of having a few things charged and sent home and of making the intelligent secretary do them up and inclose the proper sentiments.

It's a little different matter in Mrs. Stingyboddy's household. That lady, had she been of a different sex, would doubtless have been a successful financier. Christmas with her is purely a business proposition. It means the smallest outlay possible with the largest results. For weeks Mrs. Stingyboddy has haunted bargain sales, where things were to be found almost as good as certain other things which they resembled and which cost twice as much. All these \$1.98 and \$2.69 articles she carefully frees from all identifying marks and then sends them out beautifully done up in pink or blue cotton batting, which costs next to nothing, in boxes bearing the names of well known "swell" stores. I forgot to tell that one whole closet in Mrs. Stingyboddy's house is devoted to these boxes, which she collects during the year. She has the list of her friends carefully marked out and each one graded according to her future usefulness. The gifts are sent accordingly.

This sounds pretty bad; but, take my word for it, there are a great many women who, consciously or otherwise, follow Mrs. Stingyboddy's method.

Mrs. Largefamily's large family has resolved itself into a committee on



BARN WITH WIND POWER.

horsepower. Barn is 30 by 40 feet. Stalls for four horses in rear end, remainder of first floor used as grinding room, workshop, carriage and tool house. Second story fifteen feet from floor to highest part of roof, supplied with horse fork, used as haymow. Will hold twenty-five tons. Rafters made of 1 by 2 inch stuff, bent and nailed together four ply, easier to build than ordinary style of roof, stronger, incloses more space for less cost. No braces or other obstructions on the inside, and none is needed."

Importance of Correct Feeding.
In searching for the cause of admitted faults in market and particularly in breeding stock the investigator must go to the feed coffers as well as the herdbook or flock register, says Breeder's Gazette. Much of the inferiority in either class ascribed to the use of mediocre sires is attributable to the feeder's unwise omission of juicy foods and too extravagant use of the materials at hand. The effort for better breeding stock should not be abandoned, but it should include an emphatic plea for more intelligent feeding, and the principles of the latter should be inculcated by educational agencies with impartial zeal. The relation of feeding to breeding is intimate, and the two processes should be co-operative. If rational feeding were given the attention which fashionable breeding receives, the constitution, fecundity and general welfare of herds and flocks would be materially improved.

HYGIENE

It Has Sufficient Windmill Power to Grind For Small Ranch.

James L. Howell of Tulare county, Cal., writes to Rural New Yorker: "I am moved to send you a photograph of a very good barn for a small ranch. Windmill is twelve feet on a thirty foot steel tower. Tower is bolted to timbers framed into the building just above second floor, so it stands forty feet to center of wheel. Shaft extends to grinder on the first floor. Grinder is fitted with foot gear and pulley, so the mill operates pump or any other machinery not over two

If suffers from kidney disease would remember that the diet plays as important a part in the treatment as medicine, much would be gained. A glance at the reason for this will be sufficient to convince the laymen why it is so.

If we bear in mind the fact that the kidneys are the great agents in the work of excreting the waste from the body, it need hardly be pointed out that if these organs are unable fully to perform their functions an accumulation of waste products must necessarily take place in the blood.

If this condition of overloading the kidneys is persisted in, the changes brought about in an organ already diseased will occur quickly and disastrously. As soon, however, as we have evidence to prove that the kidneys are laboring and are burdened by their work we must endeavor, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, to remove the strain by regulating the diet, and one clear method is to limit and carefully select the food.

Another important thing in kidney disease besides the diet is the use of alcohol. It is very badly borne, and unless there is some urgent reason for its use it should not be taken.

Great care should be exercised in a hygienic way. Warm clothing, careful protection from cold, together with regular habits of living in every respect, should be the rule.

It may be said in general that simple drinks, such as plain water, toast water, barley water or the good old fashioned cream of tartar and lemon drink, are all useful to dilute the waste products of the kidneys. They should be sipped slowly and not gulped down in large quantities, and they should be taken between meals and not at mealtime, else they will frequently interfere with digestion and do harm instead of good.

Milk, perhaps, is the best food, and a simple milk diet is sometimes wonderful in restoring the strength of the kidney by allowing it to rest free from the irritating matter of other foods. Milk, however, when it enters into a mixed dietary does not always agree well and hampers the digestion of other foods.

A purely milk diet generally suits young people, and its employment for a time is followed by an abatement of the symptoms.

It is remarkable how long a diet exclusively of milk can be maintained in the case of those with whom it agrees. I have known people to adhere to it for years, while leading active lives, with marked benefit to their health.

Heat Without Fuel.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Emmet Greenfield, a moulder employed at Evansville, says that he has discovered an energy which will revolutionize mechanical power and solve the problem of fuel and heat for all time. By a simple device like an electric battery, the construction of which remains his own secret, he says he can extract energy from the rays of the sun and transmit it to motors for mechanical power or to stoves and furnaces for heat. He says he has a successfully working model of the battery, which is especially adapted to producing intense heat for smelting purposes.

Reanimating the Dead.

In a dispatch from Moscow the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that a Dr. Koulatik has succeeded in his experiments in reanimating the heart of an infant which he had extracted from a child who had died twenty-four hours previously. The heart beat with normal regularity for one hour. Dr. Koulatik hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimation in cases of death by drowning.

ASTRONAUTS

We seem to be getting on familiar terms with neighboring worlds, says a contributor to the columns of the London Globe. With Mars and its intricate system of canals, if not its actual inhabitants, thanks to the delicate investigations of late years, everybody is pretty well acquainted. Now Herr Arendt, who is a German and therefore not a trifler, announces the discovery of mountains on Venus.

To observers hitherto the planet has seemed wrapped in an impenetrable envelope of cloud, which, when near the earth, is the cause of its astonishing brilliancy, but Herr Arendt, who has had the instruments of the Urania observatory at Berlin to work with, considers that he has detected markings on Venus which indicate the presence of great elevations seen from time to time through the clouds surrounding it.

Novel as the suggestion is, it is but a revival of an old idea. Long ago Schröter fancied he saw evidence of moon tides on Venus in the raggedness of the terminator—that is, the line where light and shade meet, such as the inner line of the crescent moon. He went so far as to measure them and announced that they were twenty-five miles high. But then no one believed him.

Markings have been noticed on the bright planet from very early times, from which it was concluded that it rotated in about twenty-four hours, its day being the same length as our own. Herr Arendt's observations point to the same results, in direct contradiction to Schiaparelli's famous theory that Venus, held by tidal influence, always turns the same face to the sun, as the moon does to the earth.

THE HORSE BREEDERS



FLOWERS TO THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM.

ways and means. Money is scarce. There is always a pair of boots or a dress to be bought when least expected, or, worse still, doctors' bills. Still family pride makes the Largefamily give out the same number of presents every year. If they did not, they have the firm idea that their position in their little circle would be lost forever. So each of the Misses Largefamily exploits her particular talent, or, rather, the talent her fondly believes she has. Amelia paints lopsided calendars. Bessie embroiders (?) impossible centerpieces, and even little Mary steals the time from her lessons to make wobbly pincushions. These works of art cause more than one pang of anguish among the recipients, for of course they have to be placed in conspicuous positions and kept there for couple of months at least. However, no one has the courage to acquit the Largefamily with the fact that their friendship would be just as much appreciated without their gifts.

Take it all in all, I think Miss Bachelor girl's way is the best. Her income is small, and so she doesn't try to give presents to all the people she knows in town. What she does select, though while inexpensive, is in good taste and sure to give pleasure to the one who receives it. If she has to choose between a poor and a rich friend, the poor friend gets the present every time, and it doesn't take the form of the ugly serviceable things so many women make the mistake of giving to their less fortunate sisters. No, indeed! Miss Bachelor girl's presents are meant to be rays of sunshine. She sends a bunch of violets to the struggling type writer who can never afford flowers and a print of some fine old painting to make beauty in the little teacher's gloomy hall bedroom.

That is Miss Bachelor girl's way.
MAUD ROBINSON.

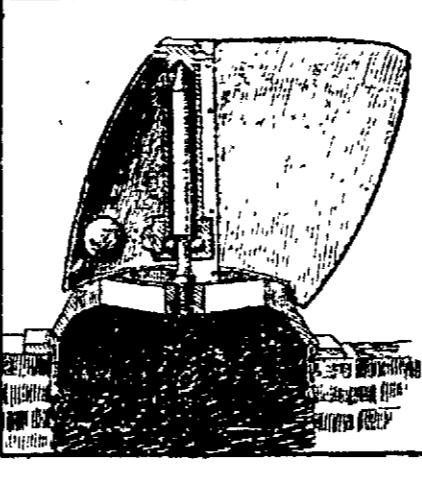
The horse designed for the omnibus trade must be compact, with short legs and plenty of bone. It should weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds and be a little over fifteen hands high. As these horses trot most of the time they should show plenty of activity and have a quick, elastic movement. There is some demand for this class of horses in America, but the greatest call comes from the old country cities where omnibuses are still the chief means of transportation.

NEW CHIMNEY CAP.

Ingenious Device to Ensure a Perfect Draft.

In order to insure at all times a perfect draft in the chimneypot a novel device has been invented. The device forms a shield for the chimney top, which rotates with the wind to such position as to prevent the wind from blowing down the chimney. By its use the necessity for high smokestacks is avoided. Mrs. Anna E. Cook and Fredrick J. Cook of Lawrenceburg, Ind., are the inventors of this device.

A head piece is employed which may be secured by any suitable means to the top of the chimney or smokestack. The head piece comprises a peripheral



REVOLVING CHIMNEY CAP.

plate and a central hub supported by radial arms. Threaded into the hub is the lower end of a vertical stud or rod on which the chimney cap proper is mounted to rotate. The upper end of this rod is conical and fits into the conical recess of a cap screw. A sleeve piece is threaded at its upper end over the cap screw and is provided at its lower end with a bearing hub in which is placed a series of balls that bear against the rod.

The chimney cap proper is made in two sections. One section is of cast metal and is held in place between the head of the cap screw and the sleeve piece. The other section is much lighter, being formed of sheet metal bent to shape and riveted to the cast metal section. Projecting from the ball bearing cup is a stud on which a weight is threaded. The weight may be adjusted along the stud to balance the chimney cap properly.

In operation the wind striking the chimney cap will rotate it to the position offering the least resistance. This position will be reached when the upwardly sloping cast metal section is presented to the wind. In this position it will be seen that the products of combustion passing up the chimney are directed at an angle with the wind. A good draft is thus maintained, and the evil effects of wind blowing down the chimney are avoided.

Where Microbes Thrive.

Microbes live longer in dimly lighted than in sunny rooms and Gaffky suspects that the loosened sunshine is one reason why disease germs flourish better in winter than in summer. He notes that influenza epidemics have never occurred in Germany except when the weather has been long cloudy. He has found that in droplets such as are expelled in speaking or coughing the typhoid bacillus retains its vitality twenty-four hours in daylight, the diphtheria bacillus twenty-four to forty-eight hours in daylight and five days in a cellar, the tubercle bacillus five days in daylight and twenty-two days in a cellar, the boil microbe eight to ten days in daylight and thirty-five days in a cellar, the cholera bacillus ten weeks in daylight and at least three months in a cellar.

Much Aluminum Made.

The reduction of aluminum to metal is now progressing in America on what would have been regarded ten years ago as a stupendous scale. With 11,000 horsepower operating at Niagara falls and 5,000 horsepower at Shawinigan falls, in Quebec, America possesses 16,000 horsepower devoted to producing this metal. This will produce aluminum at the rate of 4,500 tons yearly, or a production twice as large as the rest of the world put together.

Quick Work on Hides.

By a new Dutch process it is claimed that a moist hide can be turned into leather ready for the saddler's and shoemaker's use in from two to three days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about six months.

RAILCADING

Beyond being an absolute cure for the dust nuisance oil also prevents the growth of vegetation, which on many roadbeds is a serious matter, and, although statistics are not yet available, the preservative action of the oil on the sleepers is practically proved.

The effect of the oil in preventing the "heaving" of the roadbed in winter has also been marked, owing, says a writer in the Strand Magazine, to the fact that where oil has been used water has been turned away, and injury from frost is reduced to a minimum.

Objections have been raised to the smell of the petroleum, and no doubt there is a considerable odor when the oil is applied, especially in the heat of summer, but this odor disappears absolutely in two or three days.

It might seem also as if the oil would damage the dainty fabrics worn by lady passengers, but as the oiled surface of the sand and light loam is solidly packed and as the railroad company has never received complaints of such injury it has been accepted as proved that the oiled surface is not loosened by the passage of trains.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

A Stylish Scotch Tweed Street Gown, New Skating Suit.

If there is any combination prettier than several shades of brown brought together in one material or gown, I have yet to find it. Today there was just finished a dress for one of our very smart young ladies. It is a street gown and is perfection in every way that makes a dress famous. The material of which it is made is rough Scotch tweed. The skirt is cut in seven gores, and they are all sewed in slot seams and stitched with extra coarse black silk. The tweed is a mixture of shades of brown, with the lightest almost white. Each breadth is scalloped, and a narrow circular flounce is set at the bottom. This is stitched on with

the side of a matured ewe.

Call your flock closely and at shearing time look after the fleece, and all that do not come up to the standard in weight, density, length of staple, quality of wool and evenness of fleece mark so that you may know them when the time comes to sort up for breeding. In order to have an even flock you must form in your mind that type of sheep you consider most desirable and breed and select with that form constantly before you, getting as near to it as possible, and what you are deficient in in your ewes endeavor to remedy in the rams.

A Freak of Nature.

Wool Markets and Sheep illustrates a freak of nature in the shape of a four horned wether owned by Joseph E. Griffin, Escalante, Utah. Mr. Griffin writes that the wether is five years old and was bred from common grade sheep. Each of the horns is about



A FOUR HORNED SHEEP.

three rows of the black stitches, which make a refined yet effective trimming.

The jacket is a blouse shape and has a short basque at the hips, stitched also. Slot plaits are laid in the waist on each side so that the double-breasted front can be lapped over. This is fastened by horn buttons, eight of them. The collar is flat and faced with dark brown velvet. The sleeves are stitched on the cuffs, and they and the middle of the back are trimmed by a couple of buttons. A vest to be worn with a suit like this should be of cream white, canary or very pale blue.

A hat was furnished which is an ideal one, especially when one remembers that there is a rich Alaska sable bonnet made of dark brown fur and is in tricorn shape and trimmed only by drapery of heavy venetian point, held on the top by a fancy gilt ornament. Fur certainly is very becoming to most faces.

There are very stylish and desirable dresses made with the Norfolk blouse jacket and also the Russian blouse jacket. The materials most in vogue for those are the black, black and white and gray nub cloth, which, with its little knots of wool, is quite new and very striking and warm looking. It requires but little trimming and is really handsome. But the blouse shaped jackets look very well in this as well as tweeds.

Among the other new things I saw some skating suits, and these are also considered quite suitable for any really cold weather gown. The best color is Russian green, and the richest trimming is a band of fur. One suit of this kind had the upper part of the skirt of the green and the lower of drab. Both parts were of fine French broadcloth. Where they were joined there was a narrow band of beaver fur, and there was another around the bottom. The blouse waist was of the green, with drab facings, and all edges were bordered with the fur. It made a beautiful dress. There was a toque made of the same combination and a small muff.

Some ultra fashionable ladies have been seen walking down Broadway wearing a white gown all covered with rich lace, a large cape or loose and highly ornamented Monte Carlo coat, also of white broadcloth, and an immense white or seal brown bonnet. The hat, too, is made to match in that it is of fluffy white beaver felt, trimmed generally with some fine brown fur. Mink and Alaska sable are the prettiest of all the furs for this purpose, except sable, and that is almost out of the question on account of the price.

Many of the new dress skirts are gathered at the waist and are considerably shorter and less sweeping at the bottom, and another curious thing in this connection is the bertha, which is set upon so many of the waists to house gowns. Where there is no bertha there is a wide collar, and this often droops quite below the shoulders.

Among the novelties are hats made of glove kid. The crown or brim or both are made of this, and feathers alone are used as decoration.

They have been so far shown in white, but the other colors would be quite as pretty and as odd. Some of the hats are being furnished with extra long streamers of lace, in some cases reaching below the waist line. All kinds of hats have streamers of some description. None is prettier than veiling.

Boleros are quite as popular as they ever were, but now none has a collar, and in place of that they are lavishly trimmed with the fancy castle braids, with the brooches or the drop buttons. The cattlemen are slaughtering the flocks of sheep and threatening to exterminate the herders. An exchange reminds us that there was the same old trouble in Abraham's days. —Wool Markets and Sheep.

THE FASHION WORLD.

HANGING THE HOLLY

With Polly I chanced to be hanging the holly. With Polly the roguish, with Polly the silly; With Polly, who's brimming with frolic and folly. A quip on her lip and a jest in her eye. The wind was grieving, and shadows were weaving. Their dark web without o'er the face of the sky; Within it was merry with green leaf and berry. And Polly, close by, with a gleam in her eye.

"This holly, I know, sir, you wish mistletoe, sir!" cried Polly as o'er us a wreath we hung high. I looked at her, laughing, to see were she chaffing. And oh, what a glint there shone out from her eye!

How like the rose petals on which the bee settled. Her cheeks were! Her lips were the holly fruit's dye. "Be it instoof, dear, a minute or so, dear!" "A minute!" breathed Polly, with mirth in her eye.

So, it's oh, to be hanging the holly with Polly. With Polly the mischievous, Polly the sly. With Polly the genius of all that is jolly. A lure on her lips and with love in her eye!

—Clinton Scollard in Smart Set.

THE FASHION WORLD.

HANGING THE HOLLY

With Polly I chanced to be hanging the holly.

With Polly the roguish, with Polly the silly;

THE WORLD MOVES.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE IN A GENERATION.

comparing the Strike of 1877 WITH That of the Miners in 1902—it Has Come to Pass That Strikes Are No Longer Private Quarrels.

(Special Correspondence.)

The progress that has been made by iron labor in the United States within the past generation is something wonderful. In spite of the enormously great political and economic forces have been arrayed against it, in spite of the divisions and quarrels in its own ranks, that have seemed fatal to its stability, in spite of capitalistic combinations, black lists, infections and many other powers that have been designed to crush it, the iron movement today is stronger than at any previous time in its history, and course that events have taken in the coal strike promises to place union iron in a position of commanding influence in the economic affairs of the country henceforth.

Let the student of the labor movement compare the coal strike with that great battle that has often been called the first great strike of modern times on American soil, that of 1877. If he cannot fail to be struck by the remarkable difference in the two events as regards their inherent characteristics and the attitude of the public toward them. This difference is so marked that it is safe to say that the coal strike marks an epoch in the labor movement, or rather, it emphasizes the culmination of a series of events that have changed the whole character of a movement within the past generation.

As compared with the coal strike of 1877 lacked coherence. It was spontaneous uprising rather than a strike. It was not well organized effort to permanently better the condition of the workers. It was a mad, unasoning protest against injustice. Strikers seemed to be animated by

a fixed plan, nor did they readily yield allegiance to any common authority. There was no unity in the movement, well recognized directing power and no disciplined and concerted effort for the attainment of a common end. It had no resemblance to a well-organized movement. The great body of strikers resembled a mob rather than a disciplined army, and the only unison impulse seemed to be the taking of vengeance on the employers of labor and the accomplishment as much pecuniary damage and destruction of property as possible.

Again, except by those who were in the way involved, the strike was not swayed with any excess of interest by the workers of the country. Most workers perhaps hoped that the strikers would win and sympathized with the movement to that extent, but were very few indeed who were willing to make any personal sacrifice aid the strikers, and it is quite certain that the great body of workers could not have thought of such a thing as submitting to a regular tax their support. President Mitchell said before the arbitration commission that \$1,500,000 had been distributed among the strikers. The greater part of this vast sum came from the pockets of union workingmen. It is extremely doubtful that such a result could have been obtained in 1877, as the strike was regarded mainly as a race matter between the employers of labor and the individual strikers immediately concerned. Outside of there were comparatively few of workers who felt that they were morally interested. In short, the movement at that time lacked the sense of solidarity that is now everywhere apparent. The sentiments that a injury to one is the concern of all had not taken root to any appreciable extent. The "sympathetic strike" was then an impossibility.

The general public also looked upon the strike of 1877 as a thing apart. It is a private quarrel between the railroads and their employees, and the public did not feel called upon to interfere until after the precipitation of violence and destruction of life and property had taken place, and even in the public interest did not go beyond the superficial illegalities the authorities were called upon to suppress. The merits of the controversy or first use of the unlawful proceedings that so loudly condemned evoked no censure of consequence and made no great impress on the public mind. Society was content to act its traditional individualistic role of policeman for simple and only purpose of preserving order between the combatants comparison with the earlier event is simply amazed that so large a body of workers as have been engaged in the coal strike have maintained their position for several months practically without bloodshed and violence. Such a thing would have been absolutely impossible twenty-five years ago.

that the strikers have been kept in bounds in spite of the many exacerbating conditions confronting them largely due to the splendid organization that now characterizes the labor movement in general and the efficient leadership the miners' organization is based with, but it is extremely doubtful if any sort of organization or lead will have availed to keep the miners within the bounds of peaceful instance had it not been for the changed attitude of the public mind regard to labor troubles.

The compassion is beautiful—beautiful as the bruises are unfortunate—but there would be no need either of the compassion or of the bruises if the nonunion men would stand beside their brethren of the unions and help them fight and win the battle of the ages.

Compassion and Brutes. Rev. Dr. Hills of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, with that compassion which is so becoming to the servants of the Lord, is very sorry that between the capitalists and the unions the nonunion man is receiving so many bruises.

The compassion is beautiful—

but the brutes are unfortunate—but there would be no need either of the compassion or of the bruises if the nonunion men would stand beside their brethren of the unions and help them fight and win the battle of the ages.

(New York Journal.)

gaged therein. Industrial development has at last forced the public to understand that society is a very much interested party in a strike which involves the workers in any of those industries concerned with the production of the necessities of modern existence. Strikes are no longer private quarrels. They are public matters that have a distinct bearing on the welfare of every member of society. Society has come to understand that public convenience is a more important matter than private profit, and it is felt, if not distinctly expressed, that if the coal barons cannot maintain peaceful relations with their employees while operating the mines to produce profit then it is necessary for society to step in and take the mines and operate them so as to produce coal. The production of private profit is not synonymous with public convenience; the production of coal is. To the coal barons the production of profit is the primary matter; the production of coal is an incident of merely secondary importance. But what is secondary to the coal barons is of prime importance to the public, and if the barons cannot continue to reap their profit without inconveniencing the public to the extent of shutting off the regular supply of coal then the public will find a way to get coal independently of the barons' profit. When it comes to a square issue between the barons' profit and the public's coal, the latter will win.

Economic evolution has completely

eliminated the old private property theory that "a man may do what he likes with his own property." So far as industrial matters are concerned it is most emphatically true that men may do as they please with their own property. In these matters the public has an interest that decidedly transcends the proprietary interest of the employers of labor, and I think the coal strike has served to make it a well settled principle which will be recognized and acted upon hereafter that our great captains of industry are strictly accountable to the public for the manner in which they administer their property. The tendency of thought is to regard our captains of industry more as administrators of a public trust than as absolute owners of their several properties, and all signs point to the near coming of the time when society will unquestionably demand the relinquishment of his trust by the industrial baron who is not administering it in the public interest.

In this changed attitude of the public there is much to encourage organized labor. Workingmen have reason to congratulate themselves on the progress that has been made in the past generation. It is certain that the arbitration commission, whatever its decision may be as to the merits of the present controversy, will establish a new status for organized labor in the United States and will go far to crystallize a public opinion that will demand humanitarian conditions for the workers—conditions that will enable American citizens to live in conformity with our theory of government, if not by private then by public control and administration of industrial property.

Vallejo, Cal. W. P. BORLAND.

Pretty Dad if True.

An instance of how the nonunionist difficulty in the mining region was overcome is furnished by the National Washery of the North American company at Minooka, Pa. This place worked during the anthracite strike with forty nonunion men. Within a week after the strike was called off, according to Manager Starkley, not one of the forty was lost, and all the old hands were back in their places. When the strike was declared off, the nonunionists, all of them imported, began to leave, and the company filled their places with old employees as fast as the vacancies occurred. There were no conflicts of any kind between the two classes of employees.

Not a few of these imports were

members of the United Mine Workers

who went on strike at the North American company's washery in Schuylkill county, Pa., and were persuaded to go to work at Minooka, where they were not known. On leaving Minooka they bought tickets to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, and thence to Shenango, that they might return home by way of the soft coal regions and give the impression to their neighbors that they had not been "scabbing."—Philadelphia North American.

Guess Again, Professor.

Professor Leopold Mabilieau of the College of France, who visited the United States in January of this year, delivered a lecture at the Musee Social the other evening on the United States and socialism. The speaker based his remarks on his recent observations in America.

Professor Mabilieau described the extraordinary vitality and wealth of the United States and cited Mr. Carnegie's maxim that to die rich was to die disgraced. He then argued that while the distribution of land and other wealth in America had up to the present time prevented socialistic ideas from penetrating deeply into the masses, it was not impossible that the multimillionaires of America would one day place their vast establishments in the hands of their employees and thus realize the best form of true socialism.

Turnips for Texas Cattle.

Harry Landis of Texas has a little

paradise where water gushes out from under the rocks. It irrigates. He has pure bred cattle. They must be on short feed, it seems to me, since Texas has been so dry. He writes asking what sort of scheme it would be to sow turnips for winter feeding of his cattle.

Angus Cows In Demand.

At a recent combination sale of Angus cattle in Chicago the bulls were withdrawn because of the lack of demand. However, cows were wanted, and the total of sixty-five head averaged \$121. The fourteen bulls averaged about \$180. The consignors were among the leading Angus men in the country.

Sure Ways of Stiffening Horses' Legs.

If you want to stiffen a horse's legs

so as to make him an object of sympathy to humane people and of disgust to "horsy" people, keep him standing on a hard floor and occasionally drive him rapidly over a cobblestone pavement. According to Farm and Ranch, this has been often tried and is always successful if persisted in.

New York Journal.



SOME RAPID TRAVELERS.

Light is the Record Holder, With Electricity Second.

The fastest traveler known is light, which dashes through space at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. It covers a distance equal to seven and a half times the circumference of the earth while one can count four.

Electricity runs next in speed to light. Under the most favorable circumstances its velocity is the same as that of light, but in practical telegraphy, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, owing to resistance which it has to overcome, it lags a little behind light.

Comets sometimes travel pretty fast.

When they are at a great distance from the sun, toward which they are drawn by its attraction, they jog along rather leisurely, but as they approach the sun they move faster and faster, like a wheel which is rolling down a hill, and if they pass very close to the sun they may whisk by it at a speed of more than 300 miles a second.

The earth travels in its orbit round the sun at the rate of over eighteen miles a second. Meteors sometimes plunge into the earth's atmosphere with a velocity of over forty miles a second, and many of the stars are known to be traveling in various directions even more rapidly than that.

Sound travels in water 4,900 feet in one second, in air 1,000 feet. A minie ball leaves the muzzle of the rifle with a speed of 1,200 feet a second. A cannon ball may start on its flight with a speed anywhere from 700 to 2,000 feet a second, according to the size of the gun.

HEAD OF A GOOD BULLOCK.

T. S. Hastings of Jackson county, Mo., sends to Breeder's Gazette a photograph of a mounted steer head taken from Alamo Champion, bred by John Sparks and sold in Kansas City at 10 cents per pound. This head went to McNamara & Marlow and hangs in their bank at Helena, Mont. They were large buyers in the Armour-Funkhou-



HEAD OF ALAMO CHAMPION.

son sale, and when the steer Alamo Champion was sold T. S. Marlow offered \$50 for the head mounted. The taxidermist has done a beautiful piece of work. The hide of the steer, which was also an unusually beautiful specimen, was tanned for Mr. John Sparks.

Alamo Champion weighed 1,900 pounds and dressed 10.1 per cent, the neatest dressing of any steer ever killed in the plant of the Armour Packing company.

WHITE POILED CATTLE.

Morton county, N. D., boasts of the only herd of white poiled cattle in the world. They are owned by A. Boley, a farmer living five miles north of Mandan, who has been breeding them for the past ten years. The stock originated from a white mulley bull used on common cows, the progeny being as a rule white and without horns. By a system of inbreeding of the best specimens a type of white polled has become quite well fixed. A part of the herd have red ears, which is not considered a disqualification. No breeding stock has ever been sold, and the owner does not anticipate offering any for some time to come. All animals not needed for breeding purposes are slaughtered. They are large framed cattle, but somewhat rough in form. In general conformation they approach nearer to the Shorthorns than to any other breed. Mr. Boley claims that the cows are exceptionally good milkers. The herd is attracting considerable attention locally, but whether they will ever become a distinct and popular breed remains to be seen.—Live Stock World.

Pennsylvania has also a herd of white poiled cattle, called Polled Albions, bred for some years for general purposes.—National Stockman.

DOCTORS WITH THE CATTLE.

With the passage of the Doctors

Act, the veterinary profession is

now in full swing.

Neuralgia, says a writer in La Nature, is sometimes caused by a lesion or functional trouble of the nervous centers and sometimes by an inflammation of the nerve or peripheral neuritis, but whatever may be the cause neuralgia is characterized by pains

the violence and intensity of which we

all know more or less. There is no

form of illness which is more rebellious to treatment, and in certain very

painful cases it has been necessary to

perform grave surgical operations

Here is a new and very ingenious mode

of treatment, discovered by Dr. Cordeiro, a surgeon of the hospitals of Lyons, which is based on the fact that in

certain cases of troublesome sciatica

the elongation of the nerve has not

only been advised, but practiced, the

nerve, after having been quickly

stripped of its coverings, being raised

and drawn in such a way as to stretch

its fibers.

Inspired by this idea, M. Cordeiro

thought that in treating in the same

way the peripheral network, the smaller

nervous ramifications, one would

succeed in easing the pain. To obtain

the distension of the nervous network

he has recourse to gaseous injections

and to insufflations of air, which are

simple to make, painless and harmless.

In this procedure we have a great ad-

vantage over the elongation which necessi-

tates a real operation under anesthe-

tics.

The needle used in ordinary hypo-

dermic injections is sufficient to make

the insufflation of air, and rubber

ball can serve as an insufflator, but it

is better to take a little below like

that of the Totin apparatus, and as

the air contains but few microbes it

may be injected in its native state. To

reassure the timid, however, it is easy

to place between the rubber bulb and

the needle glass filled with sterilized

wadding, which will arrest, if there be

need of such, all microbial life, and in

this connection it is useless to insist on

the absolute necessity of the aseptic

condition of the needle, of the skin and

of the hands of the operator.

The needle is buried in the cellular,

subcutaneous tissue, and a certain

quantity of air, variable according to

the locality, is slowly injected, follow-

ing which there is formed a bull, the re-

sult of the distension of the skin. This

distension is not painful, the patient

having merely a slight tingling and a

disagreeable impressing of puffing. To

bring about the real distension and the

elongation of the fine nervous termina-

tions M. Cordeiro recommends that,

the air ball once obtained, a vigorous mas-

age should ensue in order that the air

may be diffused.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
DECEMBER 15.

SUN EVENG.....7:45 P.M.
MON. MORNING.....7:45 A.M.
LENGTH OF DAY.....69 1/2 HRS.
LAST QUARTER, DEC. 21st, 3h. 10m. evening, W.
New Moon, Dec. 28th, 10m. morning, W.
FIRST QUARTER, JAN. 4th, 4h. 50m. evening, E.
Full Moon, Jan. 13th, 9h. 17m. morning, W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Forecast for New England: Increasing cloudiness Monday, followed by snow in southern portion, not so cold in west portion; Tuesday, snow, north to northeast winds increasing in force. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Nashville to Nanuet.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a.m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

A toy trust is the latest. Subscribe for the Herald. Butter is rising in price. Another clear, crisp winter day. Fish is still scarce and high in price. The weather bulletins predict another storm.

That Christmas dinner will be an expensive luxury.

This is winter, no matter what the almanac says.

The wise person will do his holiday shopping early.

The young idolots at Maplewood farm are a great lot.

The earth's white mantle is increasing in thickness.

Some of the store windows have very handsome displays.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The Christmas novelties are unusually attractive this year.

Physicians report quite a number of cases of typhoid fever in town.

The snow shovel was a very useful implement, Sunday morning.

The law protecting partridge and other birds goes on again on the 15th.

Many of the navy yard employees were again obliged to work on Sunday.

Lumbermen are hampered in their work by the scarcity of teams and cars.

The cars on the Portsmouth and Exeter road are once more running on time.

Prices for the attraction at Music hall on Wednesday evening 25, 35 and 50 cents.

The coal famine may interfere with the festivities of Christmas somewhat.

The merchants and their clerks will have to hustle from now until Christmas.

What fine moonlight nights for sleigh rides! And who minds the cold on such occasions?

There are some very clever people in the company playing when the Harvest Days Are Over.

Booker Washington spoke in Rev. Dr. De Normandie's church, Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday forenoon.

"Now when I was a boy" is a remark which has emanated from many an "old inhabitant" lately.

The people who write it "Xmas" are getting in their work and most of them escape with their lives.

Along with the horseless carriage and the wireless telegraph, the coalless coal dealer takes his place.

The National Magazine for December contains an excellent full page portrait of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.

Quite a large delegation of Portsmouth grangers will go to Manchester this week to attend the State Grange meeting.

Capt. Coleman of the Portsmouth street railway is in charge of a gang of men engaged in shoveling away the snow cast up on either side of the tracks by the electric plow.

All those jokes about shortage of coal which were passed about last summer, have come true. But we can't seem to see the fun in them now as plainly as we did in mid-August.

Good seasoned wood is exceedingly scarce owing to the large amount sold and shipped away in the fall. There is a fairly good supply of green wood, and even this is commanding good prices.

WANTED—MORE COAL.

Grand Rush For Fuel Still Keeps Up In Town.

Coal Dealers Declare They Have Some Grievances, Too.

No Cases Of Acute Suffering Apparent Here Yet.

The arrival of a cargo of hard coal at the local wharves seems to intensify the situation here rather than relieve it. The knowledge of its being here seems to start every household in the city for the coal offices and most of them are surprised or indignant if they do not get five or ten tons of it delivered into their cellar. The coal dealers and their clerks are kept busy explaining the situation.

There is much complaint about the streets. Rumors of some persons receiving ten tons or five tons or two tons of hard coal exasperate the man who tries to get half a ton and is put off with a basket or two of soft or Welch coal at thirty-five or forty cents a basket.

The coal teams are kept exceedingly busy delivering the small lots allowed to customers.

Hard wood is also very scarce. A Newington man brought a load, in Saturday for a local dealer and it was snapped up greedily by three or four men who happened to be on the spot when it arrived.

The coal dealers have their grievances, as well as the public. The principal one is the impudent person who keeps hammering at them for coal and when a small lot is delivered the drivers find from one to three months' supply in the cellar. One dealer had a particularly aggravating case of that kind. A customer kept begging for a little coal and thinking he needed it badly, the dealer let him have a half ton. When the teamster returned, he reported that there was already in the cellar four tons of one kind and about a ton of another.

A case is known of a family who have a ton of coal and a shadful of wood, but they are hoarding it with the utmost care, not keeping their house warm enough to live in and constantly trying to increase their supply.

The rise of temperature during the past two days means a great deal, as the great demand on the coal bin has been lessened, but at the same time the weather is sufficiently cold to require a hot fire.

Many people consider this mild spell as a calm before a storm, and are looking for more zero weather before long. Consequently no time is being lost in preparing for another frigid spell, and the last great effort is being made by those who are practically without coal to obtain enough to carry them over an emergency.

As far as can be learned, the city is free from any acute suffering, although if the weather of last Tuesday had continued, undoubtedly the poor would have experienced many hardships.

Everybody Carted Coal.

Everybody was carting coal Saturday—everybody who could get it and could muster a team. All kinds of conveyances were pressed into use, for the coal dealers had given out word that all their delivery teams were busy and people who wanted coal would have to haul it themselves; so job teams, wagons, bungs, sleighs, sleds, carts—in fact about every vehicle that would hold coal was monopolized by eager householders.

Saturday morning, the men and teams were on hand early. From that time on there was almost a steady stream during the morning and afternoon.

A number of grocery and provisioning houses were impressed into service and hauled coal to the residents.

Persons in ordinary circumstances were not the only ones out for coal, for even those owning fine turnouts did not disdain to go to the yard and carry home bags of coal.

Three well known citizens were seen hustling for one job team Saturday noon. The two who got left took it good naturally, although one of them said he hadn't a lump of coal left at home and his supply of wood was pretty low.

The teams of one firm of local dealers were delivering orders in quarter and half ton lots as late as ten o'clock Saturday night.

POLICE COURT.

Judge Adams presided in police court this morning and listened to five tales of woe from unfortunate

who had partaken too freely of the flowing bowl.

Alfred Brown of Little Boars Head, drunk on Congress street Saturday evening. Fined \$3 and costs taxed at \$6.50.

James Gleason, quarrely and intoxicated at the Boston and Maine station on Saturday evening. Fined \$3 and costs taxed at \$6.50.

William J. Rich, drunk and dressed up on Vaughan street Sunday. Usual fine \$10 and costs.

Eugene Doherty, another Boston and Maine station drunk, received a Sunday fine, \$10 and costs.

Clark Corey, member of U. S. M. C., who went to Newburyport on Sunday, brought back more of a load than he could conveniently cart across the city and was assisted by a police officer. Cost of cartage \$16.50.

SATURDAY'S STORM.

It Made the Trains Late in About Every Direction.

Saturday's storm was more severe than most people right here in town thought. It set trains back anywhere from one to two hours behind schedule time and gave the crews of the trolley cars a lot of trouble.

Plows were used on all trains possible, but the wind drifted the snow over the roadbed almost as fast as it had been removed.

The locomotives, as they came to a halt in the station, bore evidence of the severity of the storm. Several of them were badly iced up Saturday evening. Quantities of snow had edged in the cowlcatchers and about the cylinder boxes, and the mechanism beneath the engines and the smoke apparatus was coated heavily with ice.

Out on the road, the engineers said, the snow caused them more or less bother, as the brakes didn't work well as they might and the snow allowed the trains to slip on the rails so that extra care was necessary in coming to a station.

The trains on the Eastern division kept getting later all through the afternoon. Conductor Toner's train, due here from Boston at 6:35 p.m., came in at 7:45. The Pullman, heavily laden as usual, came crawling into the station at ten minutes of ten o'clock, one hour and ten minutes late. A big plow was ahead of it all the way from Boston.

The speedy Bar Harbor express, whose only stop between Boston and Portland is Portsmouth, scarcely ever varies a minute from its schedule, but it couldn't get in on time Saturday night. This train is hauled by one of the most powerful locomotives on the Boston and Maine system and after it once gets clear of the network of tracks in the Boston yard, it fairly flies over the steel. It made a gallant try to get through on time Saturday, but it came grinding into the Portsmouth station shed a few minutes behind the tardy Pullman.

On the trolley lines, the conditions were very discouraging. The snow drifted so persistently that the plows had to keep going all the time in the late afternoon and in the evening.

The conductor and motorman of one car had a lovely time down at North Hampton Saturday evening. They had to shovel for about two miles ahead of their car through drifts that came almost up to a level with the window sills.

NEW SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

The W. E. S. A. Starts On An Active Winter Campaign.

The W. E. S. A., a new social organization has begun an active winter campaign and is making some elaborate plans for the future. The organization made its first bow to the public on Friday evening, when a delightful dancing party was given in Conservatory hall. About thirty couples enjoyed a very pleasant evening of dances, music being provided by the W. E. S. A., orchestra, which rendered some fine selections. The orchestra was made up as follows: Harold Parker, first violin; William Bennett, second violin; Henry Schmidt, cornet; Frederick Rieh, piano.

Friday evening's dance was in a cause a benefit, as the proceeds will be used to help defray expenses for another dance to be given later in the season, which will be one of the swellest and most up-to-date affairs of the winter in this city.

The officers of the W. E. S. A. are given below:

President, Charles Walker; Vice-President, Perley Storer; Secretary, Alvin Redden; Treasurer, William Bennett.

Good coal came into port today on the schooner Flora W. Sperry, from New Canaan, Cape Breton, and the Norwegian steamer Nordkap, from Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Some more coal came into port yesterday on the schooner Flora W. Sperry, from New Canaan, Cape Breton, and the Norwegian steamer Nordkap, from Pictou, Nova Scotia.

People cannot be too careful regarding their fires, especially at night. The scarcity of coal has necessitated the use of great deal of wood, both hard and soft, for heating purposes, and the hot fires which must be maintained during the extreme cold weather in order to ensure comfort produce a decided increase in the risk of an overheated chimney by igniting the soot therein.

The best cold snap story stands to the credit of a man down in South Brewer, Me., who reports that his fountain pen froze in his waistcoat pocket.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

People cannot be too careful regarding their fires, especially at night. The scarcity of coal has necessitated the use of great deal of wood, both hard and soft, for heating purposes, and the hot fires which must be maintained during the extreme cold weather in order to ensure comfort produce a decided increase in the risk of an overheated chimney by igniting the soot therein.

The Biddeford Record has discovered a horrible conspiracy in Saco by which the coal barons sell coal to republicans only and refuse to sell to democrats at any price. If this is true, the Saco democrats are even more completely out in the cold than Maine democrats usually are.

The attention of those who may be coalless and gasless is called to the oriental method of cooking the morning egg by placing it in a sling and whirling it round until the heat generated by the motion has done its work. This method of cookery also keeps the cook warm.

A Maine weather forecaster has figured it out that there will be thirty-eight snow storms this winter. He doesn't predict the amount of snow to fall, which is the more important matter.

While I was in Boston the other day, I observed that the North Union station was crowded to the doors with men, women and children trying to keep warm. The churches, clubs and in fact, all the public places in the city are unusually crowded at this time on account of the scarcity of fuel in homes.

If there is anything on this mundane sphere that will take the starch out of a man, it is to wake up of a cold night and find that a frozen water pipe has burst and is flooding his premises. It is a time for quick action unless you wish a deluge, and the man who doesn't get rattled at such a time is a wonder.

That householder who nightly takes upon himself the task of pushing a buck saw through a pile of cord wood isn't doing the thing for fun.

About this time some paragrapher usually makes a maiden say of her young man, "He can't skate, so I guess I'll have to let him slide."

A Missouri editor who is about to pull up and leave for lack of support sarcastically remarks in parting that editors don't need money. "Don't worry about the editor," he says. "He has a charter from the state to act as doormat for the community. He'll get the paper out somehow and stand up for you when you run for office, and lie about your pigeon-toed daughter's tacky wedding and blow about your big-footed sons when they get a \$4-a-week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord only knows how—but the editor will get there somehow."

The chorus choir of the North church on Sunday evening repeated the music sung a week ago. Besides Gounod's "Gallia," his "Sanctus" was rendered and "Send Out Thy Light" and "Adore and Be Still" (both solo). The other selection was Shelby's "Hark, Hark My Soul."

Saturday was the fortieth anniversary of the battle of Fredericksburg. Quite a number of Portsmouth men were in that bloody encounter, where the Union army lost so many brave soldiers.

How would it do (suggests Foster's Democrat) to revive spelling matches? What an exciting match that was between Dover and Portsmouth "teams" in the old city hall years ago! Who will make a move to have another match?

MORE COAL ARRIVES.

Some more coal came into port yesterday on the schooner Flora W. Sperry, from New Canaan, Cape Breton, and the Norwegian steamer Nordkap, from Pictou, Nova Scotia.

The Mason assault matter was amicably settled up in Marshal Entwistle's private office this morning and the case not prosed.

NOL PROSED.

The Mason assault matter was amicably settled up in Marshal Entwistle's private office this morning and the case not prosed.

SATURDAY'S HERALD.

(Amount of set matter.) Local 6 1-2 cols.

"Random Gossip" (regular daily feature) 1 "

Telegraphic (not plate, but fresh) 4 1-2 "

Miscellaneous (editorials, theatrical, Suburban, etc.) 4 1-2 "

The Herald is the only afternoon paper in Portsmouth that prints all the news worth printing every day, besides presenting exclusive special features and running in "scoops" so frequently that they are considered almost ordinary occurrences in this office.

DABNEY—CARPENTER.

This forenoon at 11:15 o'clock, at St. John's church, the wedding of Miss Josephine Mortimer Carpenter, younger daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, of this city, and John Pomeroy Dabney of Chicago, was quietly performed.

Only the immediate families were present, the death of Midshipman Reginald Thorne Carpenter, brother of the bride, making an entire change necessary in the nuptial order.

Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, rector of St. John's, pronounced the ceremony, and the bride, who was unattracted, wore white crepe de chine trimmed with Irish Point lace; her veil, an heirloom, was of old rose point, and fastened with orange blossoms; bouquet of bride roses. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Frederick M. Sise.

At the conclusion of the ceremony lunch was served at the home of her sister on Mark street, and the couple left on the 2:21 train for Seattle, Wash., the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Dabney.

The groom's sister, Miss Frances Dabney of California, came direct to Portsmouth to attend the wedding and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sise.

The bride and groom are extremely popular and